The Bombay Gazette.

No. 10,059—New Series — BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Will despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 16th February, 1881, at 3 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingurla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Columbo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on TUESDAY, 22nd February, 1881, at 1 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 18th February, 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th March, 1881.

Through passages to Natal and Capetown can be booked by the Assyria.

N.B.—Exports.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

Imports.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th Feb., 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave
GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 21th, and on the 1st
of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 150	Rs. 100		Rs. 50
Suez	„ 360	„ 230		„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240		„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 310	Including Wines.	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 310		„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 310		„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 310		„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 330	Without food.	„ 145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st March, 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st April, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

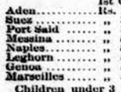
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	nom'l.	1881.
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400		12th March
s.s. ROMANIA		3300	400		2nd April
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3060	400		14th May
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400		11th June

BOMBAY TO GENOA OR NAPLES.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	nom'l.	1881.
s.s. GALATEA	S. Puddicombe	2041	360		19th Feb
s.s. INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2289	500		19th Mar
s.s. CHINA	D. Allison	2387	421		23rd April
s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin	2272	386		25th May

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

Vessels.	Captains.	1881.
s.s. TIMAVO	A. Sopranich	28th Feb.
s.s. HUNGARIA	G. Doncich	5th Mar.
s.s. TEGE		25th „
s.s. URANO	N. Ucropina	5th April
s.s. MEMFI		25th „
s.s. DAPHNE	S. Marinovich	5th May.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste (via Port Said)	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, January 7th, 1881.

ROLLED IRON BEAMS FOR LIGHT BRIDGES, ROOFS, &c., &c.

FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS:

6" by 3" weighing	15 lbs. per foot	In lengths of 29 feet and upwards. Length 17 feet.
9" by 4"	„ 21 „ „	
9½ by 4"	„ 28 „ „	
12" by 5½"	„ 34 „ „	
12" by 6"	„ 33 „ „	
15" by 5"	„ 43 „ „	

BURN & CO.,
Howrah Iron Works, Howrah.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. RAVENNA	3040	700	E. Stewart	17th Feb.
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	21th „
s. PEKIN	3300	600	W. D. Anderson	3rd Mar.
— MONGOLIA	2833	550	E. M. Edmond	10th „
s. ROHILLA	3161	700	W. Barrat	17th „
— TEHERAN	2569	400	A. C. Leggin	24th „
s. MALWA	2800	500	W. Thompson	31st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3091	550	Geo. Lee	14th „
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	21st „
s. AUSTRALIA	3954	600	G. F. Cates	28th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	4th May.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th „
— THIBET	2563	400	W. R. Jordan	19th „
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. W. Edmond	26th „
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Thompson	31st „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi one way.	Via Southampton both ways.
First Class	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
THIBET	2563	400	W. R. Jordan	25th Feb.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	11th Mar.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Simons	25 Mar.
NIZAM	2725	450	Geo. Brady	8th Apl.
§HIVA	2909	450	T. Alderton	22nd Apl.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 900	Rs. 675
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer AVOCA will leave for the above Ports on the 2nd March, calling at Ceylon and Penang if inducement offers.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.
Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE S. S. CLAN LAMONT will SAIL for Marseilles on SATURDAY, 19th instant.

Passage money—Rs. 400.

The steamer is in the Prince's Dock where her accommodation, &c., can be inspected at any time. For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 14th February, 1881.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Parell or Chinchpoogly Road, close to the Bombay Gas Company Works, and opposite to the Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Nusserwanjee Byramjee Palish walla, and by order of the mortgagee, by virtue of the powers of sale given in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 25th day of September, 1878, a further charge, dated the 6th day of September, 1879, and a second charge, dated the 18th day of March, 1880, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with a bungalow erected thereon, situate on the west side of Parell or Chinchpoogly Road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing in measurement about 463 1-9th square yards, and assessed under No. 76, and bounn ed on the east by Parell or Chinchpoogly Road, on the west and south by the property of Joao Joseph Pereira, and on the north by the property of Javerilal Feckaram.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th February, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Syed Abdool Rahman Street, Coppersmith Row, Parell Road, Pydhony and Nizampoora Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the dates hereunder mentioned the undermentioned valuable properties on their respective premises by order of Mr. Eduljee Heerajee Amaria, Administrator of the property, and credits of Heerajee Burjorjee Amaria, deceased.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the south side of Bhendy Bazar or Parell Road (Pydhony), registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1475 survey No. 2126, assessed by the Collector of House Assessment under No. 28, containing by admeasurement 13 6-9th square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by Syed Abdool Rahaman Street, on the west by the property of Loivana Nursee Jeevraj, on the north by Bhendy Bazar or Parel Road, and on or towards the south by Coppersmith Row.

Lot No. 4.

All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Coppersmith Row (Pydhony), registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 384, survey No. 2,289, assessed by the Collector of House Assessment under No. 25, containing by admeasurement 29 by 21 feet in breadth in front side and 71 by 72 feet in length, and bounded on the east by the house of Runsord Withul Ironsmith, on the west by the chawl or range of Gosae Vurzbhoocanji Maharaj, on the north by the public road called Coppersmith Row, and on the south by a public passage.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 P. M.

Lot No. 5.

All that piece of ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Nizampoora Street, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 148, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 28, containing by admeasurement 77 and seven-ninths square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Nizampoora Street Road, on the north by the house of Edulji Cawasji, and on the south by the house of Manekji Cursedji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, and for inspection of title deeds, apply at the office of the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on the first floor on SATURDAY next, the 19th inst., at 2 p. m., the valuable and handsome richly carved blackwood household furniture, a set of best plated spoons and forks in case, superior oilpaintings and oleographs, Italian wines, a Maltese poodle, &c., the property of the late C. Grondona, Esq., the same comprises richly carved blackwood drawing room table, chiffoniere, lady's writing table, bookstands, whatnots, conversation couches, drawing-room and easy chairs a mahogany writing table, Persian carpets, washband and dressing tables, drawing glass, canipoi, clothes presses, superior oilpaintings and oleographs in gilt frames, a set of best plated spoons and forks in mahogany case, Mappins cutlery, wearing apparels, leather trunks and portmanteaux dressing case, a large quantity of Italian wines, a white Maltese poodle, &c.

Property on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Cursetjee Rustomjee Liboowalla and on account and at the risk of Hajee Hubib Ahmed.

Ex. ship Abyssinia,

237 teak squares about 156 tons, in small lots to suit purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th February, 1881.

TREACHER'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS.	GUNPOWDER.
CAPS.	SHOT, ordinary and chilled
CARTRIDGES.	WADS.
CARTRIDGE CASES.	HUNTING KNIVES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.	MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILKES and LAURENCE'S

CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

UNDER special arrangements with the BOTANIC MEDICINE COMPANY of Gt. Russell Street, London, Proprietors of Allan's Anti-Fat, TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, beg to announce that their RETAIL PRICE for 6s. 6d. Bottles has been REDUCED to

Rs. 3-8 per Bottle Cash,

and as large stocks are now held in Bombay they are prepared to supply the Trade and large buyers throughout India on the best wholesale terms.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers.... { Mr. Geo. NORVILLE. Mr. Geo. CROFTON.

TO-NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16TH, 1881,
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

THURSDAY,
THE LADIES' BATTLE
AND
A PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK.

FRIDAY,
H. M. S. PINAFORE.

SATURDAY,
DION BOUCICAULT'S THRILLING AMERICAN DRAMA,
THE OCTOROON.

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box to hold eight	Rs. 32
Do. do. four	„ 16
Orchestra Stalls	„ 4
Pit Stalls	„ 2
Back Seats	Annas „ 8

Doors open at 8-30. The performance will begin at 9 p.m. punctually.

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MONDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY, 1881.

MR. DENBIGH NEWTON,

(Leading Juvenile Light Comedian and Baritone Vocalist, of the Folly, Globe and Strand Theatres, Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, Her Majesty's Opera House, Carl Rosa Opera Company and the First-Class West End, and Crystal Palace Concerts, and Oratorios, London),

BEGS to draw the attention of the regular Subscribers and Patrons of the Gaiety Theatre and of the play-going public generally to his

BENEFIT,

which takes place on MONDAY, the 21st Instant, and on which occasion will be presented the universally popular and successful Comedy of

DAVID GARRICK,

(by T. W. Robertson, author of "Caste," "Ours," "Society School," &c.)

The *rôle* of DAVID GARRICK, sustained with such enormous and unique success by the lately deceased and much lamented Artiste, Mr. SOTHERN, will be played by

MR. DENBIGH NEWTON,

and that of ADA INGOT, by

MISS EDITH WILSON,

and the other characters by the principal members of the Gaiety Company.

Plan of the House may be seen and Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

(The full "Caste" will be duly announced.)

AN AUCTION SALE of this season's crop of MYRABOLLAMS of the Tanna District, about 200 candies of 781 lbs. each will be held at Kasara Station on the 2nd March, 1881. For further particulars apply to

G. L. GIBSON, District Forest Officer, Tanna.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's s. s. SHAHZADA from Calcutta and Coast, are hereby informed that the steamer is expected on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, and are REQUESTED to present their BILLS OF LADING and to take delivery of their respective goods immediately on arrival, otherwise same will be landed by steamer's Muccadum at risk and expense of consignees.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed by the Captain and Owner's surveyor before removal, otherwise no claim will be admitted. No claim of any sort will be entertained unless preferred before the steamer's departure.

SIGG-SULZER & Co.
Bombay, 16th February, 1881. Agents.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after March 1st the Down Mixed from Bombay to Surat will be discontinued, and a through Passenger Train will be run Bombay to Ahmedabad, leaving Colaba at 6-45 a. m., Bulsar 1-52 p. m., Surat 4-30, Broach 5-30, Baroda 9-2, and arrive at Ahmedabad at 12-20 midnight.

A corresponding up Passenger will leave Ahmedabad at 12 noon, Baroda 3-23, Broach 6-57, Surat 8-5, Bulsar 10-20, and arrive at Colaba at 5-20 a.m.

The Down Mixed will leave Surat at 6-30 a. m., and arrive at Ahmedabad at 5-0 p. m. The up Mixed will leave Ahmedabad at 6-30 a. m., and arrive at Surat at 1-35 p. m. The Chandode to Wishwamitri, Bhadurpore to Miyagam and Anand Branch, trains will be altered to suit the mixed trains between Surat and Ahmedabad and vice versa.

For further particulars see Time Tables, which will be exhibited at Stations in a few days.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, on or before the 26th day of February, 1881, for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles to the Company's Mills at Coorla.

Schedules of Articles for which Tenders are invited and Terms of Contract can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

Parties may tender for one or more complete parts or classes, at their option, but not for a portion of a part or class.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, and the words "Tenders for Miscellaneous Articles" be written on the cover.

The Company will not assign any reason for refusing the lowest or any tender.

MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

GOLF KIT.

BALLS.	PLAY CLUB.
CLEEKS.	PUTTERS.
IRONS.	SPOONS.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

B. S. MADON & Co.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

	Rs. a.
Allen's Hair Restorer	3 0
Do. Zylobalsamum	2 0
Do. Antifat	3 8
Atkinson's Infants Preservative	0 12
Alcock's Porus Plaster	0 12
Branson's Coffee Extract	0 12
Dusart Syrup	1 0
Commin's Areca Nut Tooth Paste	1 4
Cleaver's Shaving Cream	0 8
Clarke's Blood Mixture	0 12
Do. Skin Lotion	0 12
Collis Browns Chlorodyne as. 10, Rc. 1-8 and	2 8
Cole's Alga Marina	3 12
Vin de Bugeaud	3 8
Brou's Injection	2 4
Bravais Dialysed Iron	2 4
Brown's Bronchial Troches	0 14
De Roos's Life Pills As. 12 and	1 12
Do. Gutta Vita	7 0
Eno's Fruit Salt	7 8
Everett's Kid Renovator As. 8 and	0 12
Goddard's None Mercurial Plate Powder	0 12
Gayetty's Medicated Paper	1 8
Gufroy's Cod Liver Oil Dragees	1 6
Gosnell's Cherry Tooth Paste	1 0
Gallup's Floroline	1 6
Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime	1 4
Do. Lerra Soluble Phosphate of Iron	1 4
Do. Guaranah Powder	1 8
Do. Cannabis Indica Cigarettes	1 2
Do. Matico Cubebs	1 10
Do. do. Injection	1 6
Do. Julien Fruit Lozenges	1 4
Do. Pectoral Pastilles	1 0
Hagan's Magnolia Balm	1 12
Hokin's Seidlitz Powder	1 6
Hooper's Cachaw	0 8
Harris' Polishing Paste	0 10
Jayne's Expectorant	2 8
Do. Carminative Balsam	2 0
James Blistering Ointment	1 4
Johnson's Soothing Syrup	1 12
Kay's Essence of Linseed	0 11
Kirby's Pills	3 0
Keppler's Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract	2 0
Lacto Peptine	2 8
Lokeyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer	1 8
Lamplough's Limejuice Syrup	1 8
do. Pyretic Saline	1 6
Lallor's Phosphodyne	3 0
Leibig's Extract of Meat Rs. 1-2 and	2 0
Mellin's Infant Food as. 14 and	1 12
Mexican Hair Renewer	1 14
Mollard's Sulphur Pomade	1 4
Miles Doughty's Voice Lozenges	0 12
Moody's French Polish	0 12
Mathew's Fly Paper 1 doz.	0 8
Northway's Kill Pain	0 12
Plase and Lutin's Glove cleaning paste	1 0
Rimmel's Egg Hair wash	0 14
do. Photocrome	2 0
Rossetter's Hair Restorer	1 0
Rowland's Odonto	3 8
do. Kalydore	2 12
Roche's Embrocation	2 4
Sounder's Bloom of Ninon	2 12
Schweitzer's Cocoatina Rs. 1 and	1 12
Steel's Gout Pills	0 12
Sal Vita or Tonic Salt	1 4
Savillic's Capilary Germinator	1 12
Savory and Moore's Infant Food	0 10
do. Datura Tatula Cigars	1 12
do. Pancreatic Emulsion	1 4
do. Pepsine Lozenges	1 8
do. Pancreatine Wine	2 4
do. Pancreatised Codliver Oil	1 8
Teething Necklace	1 0
Tamar Indian Lozenges	1 12
Wilkinson's Essence Sarsaparilla Rs. 2-8 and	4 12
do. Tincture of Quinodine	2 12
&c., &c., &c.	

B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S EXHILARATING STILL HOCKS.

Cash. per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.			Cash. per dozen. Pints. Rs. as.
42 0...	Still...	... HOCK ... ...Johannisberg ...	23 0
	The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.		
36 0...	Still...	... HOCK ... ...Liebfraumilch ...	19 0
	A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.		
27 0...	Still...	... HOCK ... ...Nierstein ...	14 8
	Very soft and good bouquet.		
25 0...	Still...	... HOCK ... ...Hochheimer ...	13 8
	A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine.		
24 8...	Still...	... HOCK ... ...Steinwein	
	Of great fragrance, pure and natural.		
21 0...	Still...	... HOCK ... ... Geisenheim ...	11 8
	Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.		
19 0...	Still...	... HOCK ... ... Laubenheim ...	10 8
	A light dinner wine, sound, and adapted for general use.		

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRUNKS, BAGS AND VALISES

EXTRA STOUT, BLACK OVERLANDS,

TO GO UNDER THE BERTHS OF

P. & O. MAIL-STEAMERS,
H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

	Length	27 inch.	30 inch.	33 inch.	36 inch.
The Gentlemen's Overland...	...Credit Rs.	27 0	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 36 0
	Cash... Rs.	24 6	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 29 12	Rs. 32 8
The Ladies' Overland, with Tray	...Credit. Rs.	32 0	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 38 0	Rs. 41 0
	Cash... Rs.	28 14	Rs. 31 8	Rs. 34 4	Rs. 37 0

BLACK FOLDING RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUX,

Bound with leather, and strong leather-straps.

Length 24 inch. 27 inch. 30 inch.
Credit Rs. 25, Cash Rs. 22-8, Credit Rs. 27-8, Cash Rs. 24-12. Credit Rs. 30, Cash Rs. 27

SOLID LEATHER RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUX.

Length 24 inch. 27 inch. 30 inch.
Credit Rs. 45, Cash Rs. 40-8. Credit Rs. 50, Cash Rs. 45-0. Credit Rs. 55, Cash Rs. 49-8.

BLACK LEATHER GLADSTONE BAGS,

With expanding sides, and extra patent clasps.

Length 20 inch. 22 inch. 24 inch.
Credit Rs. 35, Cash Rs. 31-8. Credit Rs. 40, Cash Rs. 36. ~~Credit Rs. 45, Cash Rs. 40-8.~~

BROWN LEATHER GLADSTONE BAGS.

Length 20 inch. 22 inch. 24 inch.
Credit Rs. 35, Cash Rs. 31-8. Credit Rs. 40, Cash Rs. 36. Credit Rs. 45, Cash Rs. 40-8

THE HARTINGTON HAND BAG.

In either black or brown leather lined with leather and nickel mounts.
Small Size—Credit Rs. 24, Cash 21-10. Large Size—Credit Rs. 27, Cash Rs. 24-6.

LADIES' BLACK LEATHER HAND-BAGS,

With nickel mount's, and outside Pocket, in assorted sizes, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 15.

AIR-TIGHT JAPANNED UNIFORM CASES.

27 inch long, 12 inch wide, 7 inch high. Credit Rs. 22 Cash Rs. 19-14.
24 „ 12 „ 8 „ „ 22 „ 19-14.

LADIES' AIR-TIGHT JAPANNED DRESS-BOXES.

30 inch long, 19 inch wide, 19 inch high. Credit Rs. 35, Cash Rs. 31-8.

WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

STOCK-TAKING SALE ENDS, MONDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 21ST.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

MRS. PRYER, MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,

FROM MEIFFRE, NEVUE AND Cie.,

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE IN THE LATEST FRENCH FASHION.
ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR WEDDING TROUSSEAU.
ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR MOURNING.
STRAW HATS AND BONNETS CLEANED, DYED AND ALTERED
FEATHERS DYED AND CURLED.
BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED, 3 buttons, Rs. 2-10 per pair.

Jan. 27 8, MEADOW STREET, OPPOSITE CONVENT SCHOOL.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

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Mounted Drawing Papers.
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Tracing Paper.
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Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow feeding do. in tubes.
Oil Colours in tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist ditto.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.

Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools or Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.

Mahl Sticks.
Palettes,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 15.

Although the rates of discount in the open market remain unchanged, further payments into the Bank of England continue, £100,000 being advised yesterday, and the tendency is evidently easier. Consols are unchanged at 98⅞, French Rentes at 119½, and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 82½ for Fours and 89¾ for Fours-and-a-half. In Indian Exchange Bank shares there is an advance of 10s. reported in Chartered Mercantile and Hongkong and Shanghai, owing doubtless to the improvement in silver, which although still quoted at 51 11-16d. by Reuter, comes 51¾d. in private messages.

In General Produce Coffee and Cocoanut-oil are unchanged. Wheat comes firmer, with a partial rise of 6d. to 9d. per quarter. Linseed is weaker, and 3d. per quarter lower for Calcutta to arrive by Canal. Rapeseed is steadier, and 6d. to 1s. per quarter higher.

The Manchester Piece-goods market comes quiet, but Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was steady, the sales being 8,000 bales; prices unchanged. In New York ready Mid.-Uplands were unaltered at 11 9-16 cents, but May shipment was 5 points lower at 11·61 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports continue heavy, the following being the comparison to date:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Two days' receipts	28,000	22,000	33,000
Three days' do.	38,000	44,000	50,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,287,000	4,029,000	3,627,000

EXCHANGE opened firm at yesterday's closing rates, but with stronger advices from Calcutta again, an advance of 1-16d. has been established, and the market closes very firm. There is, however, a considerable difference of opinion still apparent as to the permanence or otherwise of the improvement, and if anything of a distinctly weakening character turned up, we should probably see a rapid reaction. In the meantime the demand for remittance is so small that bankers can afford to maintain rates. We quote at the close:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 25-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 3-32d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,, ,,	2f. 12c.	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at ½ per cent. premium.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has been decidedly quieter, owing no doubt to the aspect of the money market, and values close to a decline of ½, say:—Fours, Rs. 100¾; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 108¼.

SHARES.—The market has been very slack, with little doing, and the few changes reported in values have been in favour of buyers. Banks and Land Companies are unaltered. In Press Companies the only move is a decline of Rs. 15 in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are dull, and we quote a decline of Rs. 25 in Alliance, Rs. 20 in Dhurrumsey, Rs. 10 in Oriental and Manockjee Petit, and Rs. 5 in Great Eastern.

COTTON has been decidedly flat, and with the one exception of Broach, which maintains its value in the most remarkable way, prices are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower. Transactions have been limited all round, and to all appearance, nothing but a reaction at home will prevent a material drop in values at no distant date. We quote:—

Good Omra, March	delivery	Rs. 212	per candy.
F. G. F. ,,	,,	198	,,
G. F. ,,	,,	230	,,
Good Broach, ,,	,,	230	,,
Good Dhollera, April	,,	210	,,

SEEDS and WHEAT show no change.

FREIGHTS are, if anything, a trifle steadier on the strength of Government having asked for tenders for steam tonnage for the conveyance of troops to Natal. It seems generally expected that two or three steamers will be taken up, and if so the market would undoubtedly harden up somewhat. For Liverpool 30s. is the ready quotation, 35s. for April May.

PIECE-GOODS are very quiet, the clearances from the bazaar being only some 200 to 300 packages a day, although in some cases dealers have been willing to accept a decline of as. 1 per piece.

COALS continue dull at unchanged rates.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Sahara, 1,288 tons, Captain J. M. Reid, sailed yesterday for Elephant Point in ballast.

THE steamer Corinth, 1,659 tons, Captain J. Holloway, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Puttialla, 404 tons, Captain H.M. Towzell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, in ballast, and Lieut. M. Wilson, and Sergt. Clewry as passengers.

THE steamer Mary Tatham, 1,083 tons, Captain John Gorley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (10th Jan.) with a cargo of 1,812 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with general cargo, and the following passengers:—Adam Futtay Mahomed and friend, Conductor and Mrs. Lesey and three children, Mrs. Hamilton and 146 deck.

THE Anchor Line Steamer Galatea, 1,330 tons, Captain David Pearson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, 6th Jan. and Liverpool, 12th, with the following passengers:—Mrs. Bedmont, Mrs. Sullivan, two Misses Sullivan, Mr. R. O'Dowda, Mr. C. O'Dowda, Mr. Hodgert, and two decks. She brought the following cargo:—2,024 packages piece-goods, 7,763 bundles hoop iron, 136 nos. iron plates, 75 bars iron, 200 casks beer, 1,225 nos. pipes, 150 bales twist, 35 packages paints, 6 cases brass leaves, 23 cases clocks, 26 cases whiskey, 503 kegs iron nails, 1,155 bundles iron sheets, 11 bundles shovels, 4 bundles wire, 183 bundles steel, 28 cases thread, 10 cases sulphuric acid, 223 cases wine and spirit, 30 packages glasswares and many packages merchandise

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Galatea (s)	Pearson	Glasgow, Jan. 6.
	Mary Tatham (s)	Gorley	Cardiff, Jan. 10.
	Puttialla (s)	Towzell	Kurrachee, Feb. 12.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Arrow (s)	Baker	Cutch.
	Neera (s)	Nacoda	Cutch.
	Sahara (s)	Reid	E. Point.
	Corinth (s)	Holloway	Antwerp.
	Burmah (s)	Dougherty	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Royal Standard, to Genoa.
Steamer Galatia, to Genoa and Marseilles.
Steamer Bowsfield, to London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arago (s)—100 bales cotton, Thomas H. Moore and Co; 51 bales cotton, Chutoorbhoy Hurri and Co; 25 bales wool, Rhunchordass Mooranjee; 35 bales wool, Kissarchund Kissorlall; 33 bales wool, Prenjee Cursondass; 340 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 525 cwt myrabollams, Goculdass Jethancy.

Virago (s)—40 bales wool, Ghellabhoy Kessowjee; 300 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 50 bales cotton, Vulubjee Chuberbhoy; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 50 bales wool, Bhimsee Nuthoo; 67 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Mitha Cassimn; 280 cwts coir yarn, Jaynoram Sitaram; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 25 bales wool, Ghellabhoy Damodhur.

FOR LONDON.

Potomac (s)—1½ cwt mayo-s teeth, Currimbhoy Hassom bhoy; 150 bales cotton waste, Pitamber Dhunjee; ½ cwts ginger preserve, McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

J. M. Church (s)—402 cwts cotton yarn, Hajee Motichund; 800 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co.

Bowesfield (s)—300 cwts myrabollams, Hurridass Hurkishandass.

Ravanud (s)—704 packages coffee, 15 bales carpets, 10 bags coffee, 77 bales senna, 88 packages arecanuts, and 6 bags cardamoms, P. and O. S. N. Co; 302 cwts gall, Damoder Kessowjee; 39 packages cloves, Bundally Esmaljee; 37½ cwts horns, Ebram Joosub; 14 bales skins, Surrifbhoy Jafferjee and Co; 22 pieces E. teeth, Peerjee Khan Mancjee, 3 bundles E. teeth, Purshotum Khoosal; 16,300 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 6 cases fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Chutoo; 12 bales hides, Rundally Esmail; 10½ cwts mother-O' pearl shells, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Yarn (s)—19,626 cwts linseed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

Bothal (s)—50 bales cotton, W. M. Macaulay and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Galatea (s) 1,000 bales cotton, Ritchie Stuart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bedford (s)—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 2,830 cwts ground nuts, and 4,168 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers and Co.

Clan Lamont (s)—4,200 cwts gingelly seed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 627 cwts castor seed, 53 cwts castor seed, Ghella Bharmull; 393 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co.

Surat (s)—62 bales cotton, 58 bales blue cloth, and 17 packages gall nuts, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Galatea (s)—2,100 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers; 7293 cwts gingelly seed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,667 bags coppra, M. Mackenzie and Co.

Sparton (s)—31,636 cwts gingelly seed, 2,500 cwts coppra, 2,000 cwts mowraflowers, and 150 cwts nuxvomica, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Royal Standard (s)—800 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Surat (s)—150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Galatea (s)—650 bales cotton, M. Mackenzie and Co; 4,500 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Surat (s)—150 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty and Co; 45 bags antimony and 100 bales cotton, P. and O. S. N. Co; 300 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

Calvilla (s)—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat (s)—105 bales cotton, P. and O. S. N. Co; 150 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Galatea (s)—21 cases cardamoms, M. Mackenzie and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ethiopia (s)—100 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna; 161 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass; 65 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca (s)—55 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Vuzeerbhoy Thawar; 50 bales twist, Morarbhoy Vizbhoocandass; 200 bales cotton, Motichund Suntookchund.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 13.

Ross, Surg. Major, to rejoin, from Lucknow.

FEBRUARY 14.

Wace, Major, R. A., on leave, from Quetta.

FEBRUARY 15.

Woolcombe, Lieut., 1-25th Foot, on leave, from Peshawar.

Philips, Lieut.-Col., Comsy. Genl., on duty, from Baroda.

Jenkins, Col., Corps of Guide, on leave, from Murdan.

Scriven, Surg.-Major, on furlough, from Lahore.

Barnett, Major, 1st Goorkha, on leave, from Dhrumsala.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 15.

Clarke, Capt., 29th Regt., on leave, to Mhow.

Thomas, Major, 38th Madras N. I., from leave, to Secundrabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 12.)

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. D. F. Mullen, M.D., Medical Officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Meywar Political Agency, vice Surg. Beatson, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Lieut. H. L. Ramsay, Asst. to the Agent to the Govr. Genl., Rajputana, is appointed to be Magistrate of Abu, and Asst. to the Genl. Supdt. of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, Lower Rajputana.

Capt. J. Burne, Pol. Asst. 2nd Class, *sub pro tem.*, and 2nd Asst. to the Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India, is appointed Pol. Asst., 1st Class, *sub pro tem.*

Mr. P. S. Melvill, C.S.I., Resident, 1st Class, and Agent to the Govr. Genl., Baroda, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 1st April, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Appointments—Staff Corps—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Ben. S. C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India:—

Lieut. William Knox Downes, 1st Battalion, 18th Foot, Wing Officer, 11th Regt. of N. I., 7th May, 1877.

Personal Staff—Lieut. C. W. Muir, Extra Aide-de-Camp, to be Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of H. E. the Viceroy and Govr.-Genl., vice Capt. F. O. B. Foote, R. A., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the C.-in-C.

H. H. the Viceroy and Govr.-Genl. has been pleased to make the following appointment on H. E's. personal staff:—To be Honorary Aide-de-Camp. Pensioned Ressaldar-Major Goolam Nuxbund Khan "Sirdar Bahadur," late 9th Bengal Lancers.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Major H. H. P. Cowper, Mily. Acct., 2nd class, 1st grade, to be Mily. Acct., 1st class 2nd grade; Capt. C. F. Thomas, Mily. Acct., 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be Mily. Acct., 2nd class, 1st grade; Capt. J. A. Miley, Mily. Acct., 3rd class, to be Mily. Acct., 2nd class, 2nd grade; Major F. W. Major, Asst. Mily. Acct. to be Mily. Acct., 3rd class. With effect from the 18th October, 1880, vice Colonel J. P. Martin, retired.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

W. C. R. Myline, Asst. Comsy-Genl, 1st class, and Offg. Dep. Comsy-Genl, to be Comsy-Genl, vice Col. J. I. Willes, who vacates on succeeding to the Col's. allowance. Dated 22nd Feb. 1881.

Col. J. V. Hunt, C.B., Asst. Comsy-Genl, 2nd class, and Offg. Asst. Comsy-Genl, 1st class, to be Depy Comsy-Genl, vice Col. G.S. Macbean, who vacates on succeeding to the Col's. allowance. Dated 22nd Feb., 1881.

Lieut-Col. N. R. Burlton, Asst. Comsy-Genl, 2nd class, and Offg. Asst. Comsy-Genl, 1st class, to officiate as Depy. Comsy-Genl, vice Col. Mylne.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col. W. H. Mackesy, S. C., to officiate as Supt. and Agent for Army Clothing, Bengal, during the absence on furlough of Col. B. Walton, C.I.E., Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Govr-Genl, or until further orders.

Punjab Frontier Force.

1st Punjab Infantry.—Surg.-Major J. Duncan, M. D., to be Medl. Offr., vice Surg.-Major J. Kelly., M.D., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C.

1st Punjab Cavalry.—Jemadar Narain Sing, from the 4th Punj. Cavy., to be Jemadar.

Native Army.—Jemadar Hurjee Ram, appointed on probation to the 7th Ben. Cavy. in G. G. O. No. 383 of 1878, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 23rd Nov., 1878.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) B. Walton, C. I. E., S. C., Hon. A.-de-C. to the Govr-Genl., Supdt. and Agent for Army Clothing, Bengal, (p. a.) for 1 year 280 days.

Lieut-Col. (Bt. Col.) J. K. Couper, S.C., Director of Army Remount Operations, (m. c.) for 2 years.

Lieut-Col. (Bt. Col.) W. Playfair, S. C., (p. a.) for 1 year 5 days.

Lieut-Col (Bt. Col.) W. B. Thompson, S. C., Depy. Comsr., 1st class, Central provinces, (p. a.) for 2 years.

Lieut-Col. (Bt. Col.) J. W. Rideout, Madras S. C., Contr. of Mily. Accounts, Madras, (m. c.) for 2 years.

Lieut-Col. (Bt. Col.) J. C. P. Baillie, Infy.-Depy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police, 1st-grade, Punjab, (p. a.) for 2 years.

Major Sir R. G. Sandeman, K. C. S. I., S. C., Resident, 2nd class, Agent to the Govr-Genl. for Biluchistan, (p. a.) for 1 year.

Major E. Steadman, S. C., Wing Condr. and 2nd-in-Comd, 24th (Punjab) Regt. of N. I., (p. a.) for 190 days.

Major A. B. Hepburn, S. C., Wing Condr., 26th (Punjab) Regt. of N. I., (p. a.) for 1 year.

Capt. A. Gaselee, S. C., Wing Officer, 4th P. I., Punjab Frontier Force, Depy. Asst. Qrmr.-Genl. on the establishment, (p. a.) for 1 year 30 days.

Capt. J. F. Garwood, R.E., Ex. Engr., 3rd grade, Mily. Works Branch, N.-W. P., P. W. D., (p. a.) for 1 year 30 days.

Surgn.-Major R. S. Bateson, (p. a.) for 1 year 340 days.

Surgn.-Major A. H. Hilson, M.D., (p. a.) for 213 days.

Condr. J. Enright, Ord. Dept., (m. c.) for 2 years.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India:—

Major A. W. Roberts, Genl. List, Cavy.,—one month, urgent private affairs.

Capt. A. Hill, R.E.,—six months, medical certificate.

The following promotion is made, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Staff Corps.—To be Captain.—Lieut. Henry St. Patrick Maxwell,—6th Feb., 1881.

Warrant Officers—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 37 of 1881, the following promotions of non-commissioned officers of the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments are sanctioned, in recognition of the services rendered by them during the first phase of the Afghan War:—

Ordnance Department.—Magazine Sergeant Edwin, Berry to be Sub.-Condr.

Commissariat Department.—Sergeants James Ettridge, Edward Wadsworth, Thomas Mithan, George Grevelink (alias G. Byron Clifford), John Lindbloom, and Arthur Griffiths, to be Sub.-Condrs.

These promotions are to be regarded as supernumerary, and the non-commissioned officers promoted are to be absorbed in the grade of Sub-Condr. as permanent vacancies occur.

RETIREMENTS.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Lieut.-Col. (Bt.-Col.) Arthur Elderton, S. C.,—31st Dec., 1880.

Lieut.-Col. Charles William Fletcher, S. C., 31st Dec., 1880.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. G. Wrench, to be a 3rd Class Engr. in H. M.'s Indian Marine, with effect from the 13th Nov., 1880.

Mr. J. Thompson, to be a 3rd Class Engr. in H. M.'s Indian Marine, with effect from the 13th Nov. 1880.

Mr. J. McPherson, to be a 3rd Class Engr. in H. M.'s Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st Dec., 1880.

Mr. W. Low, to be a 3rd Class Engr. in H. M.'s Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st Dec., 1880.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major-Genl. A. Cadell, R.E., Chief Engr., 1st Class, at present on Furlough, is transferred from Bengal to the Mily. Works, and appointed Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Mily. Works.

Capt. C. F. Call, R.E., Ex. Engr., 3rd Grade, Railway Branch, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director General of Railways, to the Office of the Consltg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

Mr. A. C. Livingstone Learmouth, Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, temporarily employed in the Mily. Works Branch, is re-transferred to the Punjab.

Lieut.-Col. R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E., Supt.dg. Engr., 1st Class, Consltg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Major F. F. Dowden, R.E., Supt.dg. Engr., 3rd Class, temporary rank, will officiate as Consltg. Engr., Lucknow, during Lieut.-Col. Pemberton's absence, or until further orders.

Lieut.-Col. S. T. Trevor, R.E., Supdg. Engr. Class I., on return from furlough, posted to British Burmah.

TELEGRAPH.

Mr. A. J. L. Cappel, Depy. Director-Genl. of Telegraphs, and Offg. Director Genl., is granted twelve months' furlough with the necessary subsidiary leave from such date as he may be relieved by Col. Murray, Director General.

Mr. J. Scroggie, Asst. Supt., Persian Gulf Telegraph, is appointed to act as Supdt., with effect from the 1st Dec., 1880, during the absence of Mr. A. S. Betts, Supdt., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Feb. 10.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd N. I.—Lieut. A. E. Whistler, 99th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S. C, to be Offg. Wing Officer, on probation. Dated 27th Jan., 1881.

7th N. I.—2nd Lieut. A. Eldertong, 99th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer, on probation. Dated 28th Jan., 1881.

20th N. I.—Surgn. Major J. C. G. Carmichael, M.D., to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn. E. Sanders, transferred to civil employ.

24th N. I.—Capt. (Bt.-Major) J. M. Trotter, S.C., to be Wing Condr. vice Wallerstein, appointed Cant. Magte, Bareilly.

Major Trotter, will, however, continue with the 32nd Pioneers until further orders.

Capt. J. M. Tulloch, Genl. List, Infantry, to officiate as Wing Comdr, during such time as Major Trotter may continue with the 32nd Pioneers, or until further orders.

1st Goorkhas.—Lieut. E. W. F. Martin, supernumerary on the establishment, to be Wing Officer, on probation, vice Spankie, transferred to 3rd Goorkhas.

3rd Goorkhas.—Lieut. J. P. W. Spankie, Wing Officer 1st Goorkhas, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Money, promoted.

Lieut. E.U. Marrett, R.A., is directed to proceed, from Morar to Attock, and join No. 18 Battery 8th Bgde for duty.

Lieut. G. P. Hatch, is permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the 5th N. I., and to revert to the 62nd Foot.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, February 15, 1881.

1. Saturday next being a race day, the Commandant's weekly parade will take place on Friday afternoon, the 18th instant, at ½ to 5 o'clock at the Town Hall instead of on Saturday. Members are particularly requested to attend. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn.

It is notified that the Calcutta all-comers contest will be fired for on Saturdy morning, the 19th instant, at the Cooria range. Ammunition to be had on the ground.

By order, W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Acting Adjt., B. V. R. C.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

APPLICATIONS for RELIEF from the BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND should be sent through the Military Authorities, whose verification of the validity of such claim is necessary, and when such verification cannot be obtained the identification of the applicant by the Local Civil Authority or by one of the Local Secretaries of the Fund is necessary. It is requested that applications for relief may be sent in immediately.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, } Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of Mr. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERYONE.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,
Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all Opthalmic Hospitals, and prescribed by all Surgeon Oculists. For the convenience of those who are unable to visit us we have published a copy-righted system of TEST TYPES for self-fitting, which we will forward FREE on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ANDERSON—February 11th, at Byculla, the wife of W. J. Anderson, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1881.

THE Liberal Government cannot pretend to be more favoured by fortune than that which it succeeded. Ever since it took office, promising the country a period of much needed repose, a series of troubles has set in. In Afghanistan the disaster of the war occurred; in South Africa the Basutos and the Boers have caused people to forget the transient Zulu difficulty; in Ashantee a new war appears to be impending; and in Ireland matters have steadily gone from bad to worse. It is impossible to acquit the Ministry of blame in this matter at all events. They refused to resort to a policy of coercion in the beginning, when it might possibly have been efficacious, and at the last moment, when the policy of dealing with the effervescence by remedial measures might have been successful, it executed a change of front in the face of the enemy, and resolved to try the effect of the coercive measures which it had persistently refused to introduce before. The result seems to be that an agitation which has been first allowed to get out of hand, and then grappled with very clumsily and apparently in panic, is being converted into a treasonable movement which may give a great deal of trouble. One not altogether unforeseen result of the large infusion of the democratic element consequent on Mr. Disraeli's great "leap in the dark" has been that the Ministers of the day, whether Liberal or Conservative, are conscious of having to deal with an unknown power, on which it is impossible to count with any degree of confidence, and there is a manifest want of decision in all its dealings with questions of any delicacy and complexity. When Lord Beaconsfield's Government was in office the foreign policy which recommended itself to his judgment, and to that of the overwhelming majority of Parliament, was not carried through in its integrity. Mr. Gladstone's very different policy was allowed to influence the action of the Conservative Cabinet almost at every step. Lord Salisbury at the Constantinople Conference spoke the language of Mr. Gladstone and the extreme Liberals, rather than the traditional language of English statesmen. And so on throughout. The Government was perpetually interpolating some of the views of the opposition amongst their own, and the general result was, that its Eastern policy was halting and weak, and unhoped for opportunities of dealing decisive blows against the Russian aggressor were irretrievably lost, while the Christian populations were alienated by want of thoroughness in their cause. We are not now re-opening an old controversy, but simply calling to mind the fact that through want of decisve action in one sense or the other the general result was confused and unsatisfactory. Had Lord Beaconsfield carried out his policy in its entirety, or had Mr. Gladstone been in power and dealt with the Turkish question according to his lights, the result in either case would have been very possibly more satisfactory than it was. And now in this Irish question it is impossible not to see that the same indecision has been at work. Had the Conservatives been in office and resorted at once to measures of energetic repression, the land agitation might have been kept within due bounds; or had the Liberals, having made up their minds to dispense with coercion and to try the experiment of remedial legislation, while relying on the good sense and loyalty of the majority of the community to keep the agitators within constitutional limits, carried out that policy, we should not now, in all probability, be hearing of "treasonable plots," and have almost bridged the distance which separated us from civil war. Sir William Harcourt's refusal to answer the question as to whether letters were opened in the Post Office, and his significant statement that it was his legal right to open them when treasonable plots were known to exist, indicates very clearly the pass to which matters have been brought by the procrastination and indecision of the Government. No insurrection in Ireland has under existing circumstances the slightest chance—we do not say of success, for that is out of the question at any time, but—of assuming formidable proportions. But an insurrectionary movement is often mischievous and troublesome without being formidable, and there is apparently some reason to apprehend that matters are in this sense growing very serious in Ireland. It is impossible to overlook the fact that for this state of affairs the Government is, even on its own confession, very largely responsible.

THE discussion which Mr. Hyndman and his disciples are still carrying on about the ever-increasing poverty of India reminds us of the argument which went on after the first successful application of steam propulsion to vessels. Scientists of those days were almost unanimous in predicting that, however useful the new power might prove for passenger work on rivers and in harbours, it would never be of any use for ocean-going steamers. The expenditure of coal necessary to produce a horse-power in the new engines was so much; to propel a ship across the Atlantic so many horse-power must be exerted for so many days: this represented an amount of fuel that no ship that ever was launched could carry. If ships were built which could carry the coal, they could carry no cargo besides. The demonstration was complete, indisputable, overwhelming. Dr. Dionysius Lardner was lecturing to this effect to acquiescent, if disappointed, audiences in America. That steamships could never cross the Atlantic was an accepted fact, when unfortunately one fine morning two ships from Great Britain quietly steamed into New York harbour within a few hours of one another. The stern logic of Dr. Lardner's mathematical demonstration had to bow before the still sterner logic of evident fact. Now, Mr. Hyndman's argument that India must be undergoing a process of gradual impoverishment because she has annually to export agricultural produce to the value of some twenty millions sterling, without receiving any direct return, is not, as Dr. Lardner's arguments were assumed to be, conclusive. A direct return for the capital sum which is represented by a considerable portion of this twenty millions sterling has not only been received, but has actually been received by India in advance. It has been received in the most profitable form possible. It has been received in the shape of steel rails and lattice girders, of locomotives and machinery of every sort and description. It is childish to insist upon ignoring the advantages which India has received from the expenditure of some two hundred millions of British capital, or to complain because she now has to pay the interest. But it is comparatively useless to argue about such practical facts as the material progress of a country from theoretical bases. Our chief complaint against Mr. Hyndman is, that he takes so little trouble to enquire what the circumstances of the country actually were fifty years ago, and what they actually are now. He is blinder than Dr. Lardner, because he resolutely shuts his eyes to facts which are manifest enough, if he will take the trouble to look at them. This pessimism is the more mischievous because there are, in all conscience, questions of serious import enough which demand the earnest attention of the rulers of our Indian Empire, The condition of vast numbers of the most important section of the people is very deplorable, and any likely means of bettering the condition of that class demands our gravest consideration; but no good can possibly result from hazy theoretical demonstrations that the inevitable result of British rule should be to deplete the country of the little wealth she had a few years ago. Such questions are more properly approached from the commonplace stand-point of actual fact. We propose to place a few incontestable facts, which seem to us to bear upon this matter, before our readers to-day, without comment or remark.

It is a fact that in the last few years India has, after paying the interest on the capital expended in constructing her railways, after paying the interest on her national debt and the pensions of her retired servants, received in hard cash the sum of three hundred millions of pounds sterling. This has been received in return for goods of a perishable nature, the supply of a great portion of which has been created by British rule. She has received three hundred millions sterling of imperishable bullion in return for the perishable opium, indigo, cotton, and rice she has exported. India is incontestably richer to this extent. Had she not exported the produce which purchased this gold and silver, it would not now exist as wealth. It is a fact that within the last few years capital enough has been found in India, chiefly by natives, sufficient to start a vast number of joint-stock companies, a large portion of which are paying very handsome dividends. It is a fact that, poor as India undoubtedly is compared with European countries, even the poorer classes have sufficient superfluous wealth to enable them to own a considerable quantity of gold and silver jewellery. It is a fact that gold and silver ornaments are habitually worn in this country by millions who, if occupying similar positions in life in Europe, would own no jewellery whatever. Let us ask what are in all countries the most direct, certain, indubitable evidences of increasing wealth, that is, of increasing possession of exchangeable articles? The most direct indication is the increasing demand for coins as a medium for carrying on exchange. India possesses this demand in a pre-eminent degree. What is the next most direct indication? Undoubtedly the increasing demand for carriage, *i. e.*, for the mechanical appliances for effecting the exchange of commodities. Those countries in which the inhabitants on a large scale, unaided by Government, construct railways, are certainly the richest in the world. England and America are the only countries which fulfil this condition, and there is no question about the position amongst wealthy nations of either. India is far from this stage in the economy of nations; yet she shows her increased need of carriage as incontestably in her way as does either England or America. What the railway does for the English and American farmer the common country-cart does for the Indian ryot. In 1835, according to Sir George Wingate, and we could not quote a better authority, there was not one single cart with wooden wheels, *i. e.*, adapted for other than agricultural work, in the whole of the Indapur talook of the Sholapur collectorate. There are now thousands; a single village bazaar will attract a hundred of such carts. The same increase in demand for carriage is found all over the country. In the Hubli talooka of the Dharwar collectorate it was found that in the thirty years which elapsed between the first and revised survey assessments the carts had increased a hundred-fold. Take, again, the increased demand for European commodities. The very complaints of certain classes, as expressed in the "kirtans" we commented on a few days ago, prove that the natives have more money to spend on luxuries. The demand for kerosine-oil lamps to replace the oil "butty," for glass, for cutlery is a clear indication of increasing wealth. In the smallest village now, in most parts of the country, the villagers produce a chair or two for the use of a European who halts a few minutes at their camps. These luxuries, moreover, are additional to the demand for the old-fashoned utensils peculiar to the East. Glass has not superseded copper pots; on the contrary, the demand for copper pots has increased enormously. Thousands of tons of brass and copper has India imported—thousands of tons of metals almost as imperishable as gold and silver. Again, it is a fact that during the last famine, during a period of distress unprecedented in extent and duration, not 7 per cent. of the total population affected by famine required or received help from Government. The remaining 93 per cent. possessed resources of some kind or other which enabled them to tide over, with considerable suffering doubtless, a period of thirteen months, during which the production of food was at a standstill. It is a fact that even this trial did not exhaust the resources of the country; that there are still grain-pits in the Kulladgee district which remained unopened throughout the famine; that even the superfluous wealth of the people, their jewellery, has not been so reduced in amount for the diminution to be apparent to the eye of a careful observer, when walking through the streets of villages which suffered most severely.

These are a few simple facts, from which we leave our readers to draw their own conclusions Mr. Hyndman admits, indeed, that India as a country has increased in wealth, but he argues that the increase has been absorbed by individual traders in the presidency towns and others. Now, this is most emphatically not a fact. Never has wealth been so distributed in the East before. It is on account of the absorption of the few great hoards by the masses that India no longer presents that delusive appearance of dazzling wealth which made our forefathers talk of the Gorgeous East. The wealth produced by trade has undoubtedly enriched merchants in the great ports; but the bulk of the gains have gone into the pockets of the ryots who grow the raw produce.

THE steamer Hankow, from Natal, is expected here about the 5th proximo, and, as stated by Reuter, will return with troops. Vessels for the conveyance of the remainder of the reinforcements ordered from India are to be taken up locally, under instructions from the home authorities; and we understand a committee, composed of Lieutenant Hewett, Transport Officer, the Assistant Master Builder of the Dock-yard, and two military officers, was afloat yesterday, surveying ships, with a view to selecting the most suitable of a number of vessels tendered. The decision has not yet been announced. It is expected that the ships taken up here will be got away with their complement of troops some days before the Hankow can leave.

As General Phayre was about to leave Sibi for Mhow to take up his divisional command, a telegram was received from the Government of India directing him to stay on for the present in charge of the Kandahar line of communication. Major Sir Robert Sandeman really hopes to leave the Biluchistan Agency early next month, and go home on furlough. It is consequently probable that General Phayre has been detained to settle with him what posts are to be occupied on the Quetta route from the railway northward.

THE 11th Hussars being under orders for Natal, we understand that Major Rivett-Carnac, the Military Secretary to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, has applied to rejoin his regiment at once. The rules, however, which govern seconded officers on the staff are so strict that we fear Major Rivett-Carnac has but a poor chance of being allowed to rejoin the fine regiment to which he belongs until a vacancy occurs which will absorb him. A vacancy is, however, sure to occur before very long, and as Major Rivett-Carnac is senior captain, he may fall into the majority at any moment. Bombay will be sorry to lose this gallant officer, who has now been four years amongst us, working hard as the

TELEGRAMS.

LATEST NEWS FROM KANDAHAR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 15.

A telegram from Kandahar, dated 14th February, states that the Maiwand column returned to Kandahar on Friday last. All well.

The gathering of Alizais at Kalati-i-Gaz has dispersed, and Sirdar Gul Mohammed Khan has recovered from the villagers the arms of his khasadars.

Further reports from Zahlak say that five relations and servants of the Mirza recently murdered there were also treacherously seized and put to death by the people.

Taj Mohammed Khan Seistani has returned to Kandahar from Kalas-i-Fath.

A serrah of Atta Ulla Khan Alikzai of Herat has arrived with messages for his master from the Aimak chiefs of Herat saying that if there is any chance of English help against Ayoub, they will willingly await its arrival; otherwise they will leave the country, as they cannot remain under Ayoub's rule. The messenger also states that Yalantush Khan, son of the late Khan Agha Jamshidi, had joined the Taruk Turcomans in a raid on his own tribe, and that Hashim Khan and Abdulla Khan, son of Sultan Jan, whom he met at Farrah, are much displeased with Ayoub's execution of Behbud Khan and the other sons of Yar Muhammed, because, they say, he has thereby created a serious feud between the Alikzais and Barakzais.

TRIAL OF MAHOMED HYAT KHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 15.

The investigation into the charges against Mahomed Hyat Khan is to commence on the 21st instant at Peshawar. Counsel will not be allowed to appear; and the proceedings will not be published.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

SIR F. ROBERTS IN THE CITY.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

General Sir F. Roberts was to-day presented with the freedom of the City of London and a sword of honour.

"TREASONABLE PLOTS."

The Right Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt (Secretary of State for the Home Department) declined to reply to a question, because it was inopportune, as to whether letters were opened in the Post Office, and added that the Home Secretary was empowered to do so by law, when treasonable plots were known to exist.

THE S. S. NIZAM.

The s. s. Nizam, which had to put into Plymouth, for repairs has proceeded on her voyage.

BANQUET TO SIR F. ROBERTS.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

A banquet was given to General Sir F. Roberts at the Mansion House last night, at which the General made a speech strongly animadverting on our present army system. The speech was warmly applauded. The Duke of Cambridge and Mr. Childers were both present on the occasion.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

The *Times* publishes a paragraph stating that Colonel Lowe, of the 17th Lancers, has been appointed to command the cavalry brigade in the Transvaal.

The safety of the Leydenberg garrison, about which doubts existed, has been confirmed.

THE RUSSO-AFGHAN CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

Lord Granville (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), replying to a question in the House of Lords, said no record of a Russian proposal to partition Turkey and Central Asia has been discovered either by the Foreign or India Office.

GENERAL ROBERTS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

In the speech made by General Sir F. Roberts last night at the Mansion House, which was a most elaborate one, he strongly condemned the short-service system, and dwelt upon the importance of regimental *esprit de corps*. Referring to the Native Army in India, he said it was impossible to apply a uniform system to it, and that more British officers were required in corps raised in non-military districts.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

The Bombay mails of the 29th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, FEB. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora left here on the evening of the 14th instant.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Timavo, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on Monday evening, the 14th instant.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4⅞
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7⅞
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
3 per cent. Rupee Paper	82½
4½ do.	87¾
3 do. Consols for account	98⅜
5 do. French Rente, 1872	119½
Bar Silver	51 11-16
Chartered Bank shares	£22-10
Mercantile	£22-10
Hongkong and Shanghai	£44

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, FEB. 14, 5-30 P. M.

H. M. S. Eclipse, from Trincomalee, arrived.

GALLE, FEB. 14, 5-30 P. M.

Mail-steamer Bokhara, from Bombay, arrived.

GALLE, FEB. 15, 1-10 P. M.

Mail-steamer Gwalior, from Bombay, arrived.

THE Viceregal Council was engaged for over six hours on Friday considering the Army Commission Report; so we may expect something to be done soon.

AT a meeting of native grain and seed-merchants held at the Ryan Markets on Monday last, it was resolved to form an association in Bombay with the name of "the Grain and Seed-Merchants' Association," the object of which is to collect and disseminate information important and useful to the trade. Committees were appointed to collect subscriptions and to frame rules and regulations for the conduct of the business of the association.

IT is stated that a party of tribesmen cut the telegraph line within two miles of Thull on the night of the 6th instant, and carried off about 200 yards of wire. Telegraphic communication was restored the next day.

A TELEGRAM from Jummoo, dated 11th February, to the Allahabad paper states:—The Maharaja goes to Kashmir in April, after making a short tour in the Jummoo territory. The heir-apparent and the youngest prince left to-day on a tour. A telegram has been received stating that rain has fallen in Kashmir, and that there is every prospect of a speedy fall of snow. Several influential Mahomedan sirdars from the Gilgit side have arrived, probably to make arrangements for the prevention of future disturbances.

ON the night of the 5th instant an armed gang of twelve dacoits attacked the pagoda of Bally (Goa), and carried away two thousand *xerafins* in cash, which Bieu Botto and Pandurouga Botto kept there. The latter was much ill-treated.

CORPORAL J. N. MONTENEGRO SIMOENS fired a rifle on the 6th instant at his comrade Corporal Adelino da Costa Campos in the Fort of Aguado, where they were posted on duty. The ball inflicted a slight wound on Campos' ear, and struck on a wall behind him. Corporal Simoens, who is alleged to be of unsound mind, was put under arrest and conveyed to Pangim.

THE Commander-in-Chief announces that the grant of ninety days' privilege leave is, with the sanction of Government, extended to all ranks ordinarily entitled to accumulate privilege leave returning from Afghanistan.

MAJOR THE HON. GEORGE NAPIER has been ordered to Kandahar as Assistant Political Officer to Colonel St. John. Mr. Merk's services, the *Pioneer* states, will probably be replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government. The Government of India has certainly done well to send Major Napier to Kandahar instead of to Murdan. There is no need, however, to recapitulate the advantages of such an appointment, on which the Indian Government, Colonel St. John, and the public are all to be congratulated.

THE Managing Committee of the Bombay branch of the East India Association have sent a memorial to Mr. Gladstone, in which they pray "that as this foreign war"—the Afghan war—"was not undertaken for the purpose of 'preventing or repelling actual invasion of Her Majesty's Indian possessions', the Hon. House of Commons will adopt such steps as may ensure that an exact account shall be taken of all costs of the operations in Afghanistan since November 21, 1878, as was done in the cases of the Abyssinian campaign and the Malta expedition, and that such costs be charged to the British Treasury, and not in any way imposed on the revenues, people, or resources of India."

ANOTHER memorial against the Vernacular Press Act has been submitted to the Viceroy by the Bombay branch of the East India Association, which contains the prayer, "That having regard to the general conduct of the Vernacular Press, your Lordship will be pleased to urge, in your Excellency's place as President of the Supreme Legislative Council, that Act IX. of 1878—passed under circumstances humiliatory to any constitutional government—may be expunged from the statute-book as an encumbrance and as an opprobrium to British Indian legislation."

SURELY the Government of Bombay is following a very objectionable course, remarks the *Indu Prakash*, in directly interfering with the work of the local Presidency Magistrates. "It is certainly nothing short of a political necessity that there should be every care taken to check the vagaries of a wrong-doing magistrate, but the Presidency Magistrates Act meets all such contingencies, and the High Court has already the powers given it of giving redress to any party aggrieved by the illegal proceedings of a magistrate and calling him duly to account for it. And in judicial matters the High Court—and only the High Court—ought to be left to exercise its powers freely. The executive Government should have nothing to do with them, for it has neither the power nor the full opportunity of deciding whether it can safely sit in judgment over the conduct of a magistrate in any particular case, and satisfactorily meet the requirements of the prevailing laws of the country."

THE *Gazette of India* informs us that the name of the following officer was inadvertently omitted from the roll of casualties that occurred in the attack on the village of Deh Khojah, near Kandahar, on the 16th August, 1880: Lieutenant Hastings St. Leger Wood, 15th Foot, Brigade Transport Officer, and acting Orderly Officer to Brigadier-General Brooke, severely wounded.

"A CORRESPONDENT at Peshawur, who is well informed regarding the subject of his letter," tells the *Civil and Military Gazette* that there is but one opinion among the numerous Afghans of respectability who are now waiting events in British territory, and that is, that the evacuation of Kandahar by the British will cause the complete and immediate collapse of the Ameer's authority at Kabul.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has been pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. G. Ruckert as Consul for the Netherlands at Akyab.

COLONEL WILLIAM CLIVE JUSTICE, who has been appointed to command on the Gold Coast, was, four or five years ago, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay. He has held the appointment of Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-master-General, West Indies, since October last. Colonel Justice served with the 75th Regiment during the Mutinies, and was present at the siege of Delhi.

A MOST daring theft was committed at the end of last month in the Kangra Valley. The treasury office of the Nassau Tea Company, a mile distant from the Palampore thanna, was broken into; the patent safe with Chubb locks, which was embedded in solid masonry, was dug out, carried off, and broken open at a short distance, money and other valuables to the value of Rs. 2,000 being stolen. The *Civil and Military Gazette* observes:—We have from time to time called attention to the many thefts in the Kangra Valley, and we think the planters have just cause for complaint that the police arrangements are so defective that no trace of the thieves is ever obtained.

THE following changes in the Quartermaster-General's Department are gazetted:—Colonel (Major-General) Sir M. MacGregor, C. B., C. S. I., C. I. E., Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General, 1st Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Officiating Quartermaster-General in India, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General, *vice* Major-General C. C. Johnson, C. B., appointed Quartermaster-General in India; Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Chapman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, to be 1st Assistant Quartermaster-General; Major R. McG. Stewart, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Officiating Assistant Quartermaster-General, to be an Assistant Quartermaster-General, Captain C. A. Carthew (since deceased), Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; to be a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; Captain W. Hailes, Officiating Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, to be a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council of India, on the 4th instant, the Hon. Mr. Whitley Stokes moved that the Petroleum Bill as amended be passed. Thanks to the suggestions made by the Local Governments and the Chambers of Commerce, the Bill was now, he thought, likely to prove a useful and practical measure. The importation of petroleum into India had, he was informed, grown from 750,000 gallons in 1875-76 to nearly seven million gallons in 1879-80. There need now be no fear of the Bill strangling this vast and useful trade—a trade that not only supplied a want of the native population, but allowed the export of a large quantity of cocoanut and other vegetable oils, which would otherwise have been used for lighting. He had only to add that, to guard against the possibility of hardship to holders or consignees of dangerous petroleum, the Bill had been amended so that it would not come into force till 1st July, 1881. The motion was put and agreed to.

A DANGEROUS band of dacoits has been committing some very serious depredations in Mysore recently. A correspondent writes to the *Bangalore Spectator* from Shimoga, February 7:—"I just a few hurried lines to say that a dacoity of the gravest kind has been committed near Koomsi, in the Honhully talook of this district; the "Irsal," or remittance of Government collections, was being brought into head-quarters under the usual escort of Barr sepoys, when a gang of men, said to number about 150 or so, attacked the party, killing one of the guard, and looting about Rs. 18,000. This was yesterday, Sunday evening, at 3 or 4 p. m. Another remittance of Rs. 75,000 had passed the same way only the day before, and it is fortunate the dacoits were a little too late for this, or Government would have suffered a far more serious loss. The Deputy Commissioner has gone out to the scene of the robbery, and it is hoped that he will distinguish himself by capturing the miscreants; they are probably part of the gang who lately infested the Tumkur and Chittledroog districts." In addition to this, the *Spectator* learns that demi-official information has been received at Bangalore of a second dacoity, accompanied with murder, which occurred between Shikarpur and Koomsi on the 8th instant. The band of marauders attacked a party of three officials of the Shikarpur taluq, and hacked them to pieces. The object in this case was not plunder so much as revenge. It is presumed that the head Moonshi—one of the party—was rather more energetic than boded well for the safety of the dacoits. With regard to the treasury robbery, the *Spectator* learns that there appears to have been great laxity on the part of the guard, "who were totally unprepared, though armed, to offer any resistance."

THE following are amongst the numerous anecdotes told of Thomas Carlyle. The late Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Chelsea, who was a great friend of the old philosopher, wrote to him asking for a subscription for some charitable purpose. Tom wrote on the back of the letter and returned it to the writer:—

"There was a piper had a cow,
And he had nocht to feed her;
He took his pipes to play a spring,
And baud the neebors skirling.
The cow, considering very well
That this wid never fill her,
Said, 'Gang yer ways, auld maister gate
And sell your wind for siller!'"

Dr. Alexander, who was immensely amused with the production, wrote back to thank the author, adding: "If you do not send me a good subscription I will sell the copy-right of your latest production, 'Your wind for siller!'" A £5 note was immediately sent. The relic was framed by Dr. Alexander, and hung up in his study. On his death it was sold for a considerable sum; and, unlike many other people's wind, it will become more and more valuable as time goes on. On another occasion Mathew Arnold, son of the celebrated Dr. Arnold, had been in London on some business or another, and among other calls, he made one on Carlyle. Froude, the historian (who is supposed to be engaged on Carlyle's Life), hearing of it asked the philosopher if he had seen Arnold and what was his particular hobby now. Carlyle laughed and answered: "O yes, Mathew was here. He is now not very sure whether God Almighty made him or not; but if He did he is quite sure that He could not make another like him!"

ONE experience of an Albanian banquet should be sufficient for a life-time. A sheep roasted whole is the greatest mark of politeness a host can offer his guest. One who had this honour thus details his sufferings: "We took our food after the primitive custom of the country, sitting on the floor and using one hand for a plate, and our fingers for knives and forks. We swallowed lumps of mutton-fat, and washed them down with draughts of a peculiar home brew which tasted like rancid mead. Then we had a course of hot lard and honey cakes, followed by an entree of sheep's kidneys; next a big gourd of raki; and we returned to our mutton. It was fearfully trying work, and after an hour of persistent mutinonizing I tried to feign sleep as the only possible escape from apoplexy. But in vain; a sheep's trotter was placed in my hand with an exhortation still to eat." What a pleasant place an Albanian's hut must be in the dog days, and particularly if, as in India, these last all the year round!

DIGEST OF THE HIGH COURT REPORTS.*

WHEN the new Civil Procedure Code became law, it was presented to us in numerous forms of varying degrees of merit. A.'s edition was followed in hot haste by B.'s, and this in turn by C.'s and D.'s; and so on. The field of publication was open to all, and many entered and ran. With the exception of Mr. Broughton's book, there was, however, nothing worthy of special commendation in any of the editions of the Code; and we venture to think that its publication was somewhat overdone. We hope we are not now entering upon an era of Digest, and that Mr. Branson's useful books are not to be followed by a host of imitators. It would, we think, be exceedingly discouraging and unfair if the originator of such a work were to find it competing with similar productions which, with the assistance of his own book, or even without it, might probably be an improvement upon it in some respects. Of course, if the improvement were marked, the later work would have a good reason for its existence, and the first author would have to give way to a more careful or useful writer. We intend no reflection upon Mr. Normandy for publishing the book we are now noticing, which purports to go much further than the Digest of the Bombay High Court Reports; but we think it well to "warn off" mere imitators of Mr. Branson, and of Mr. Normandy himself.

This "Digest of the High Court Report" really consists of a table of cases, a digest, and the head-notes, or abbreviations of them, of the High Court Reports in Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the North-West Provinces. The head-notes occupy about two-thirds of the book, and they may be the work of a copying-clerk or a printer; and they certainly need revision. It is discouraging to read in the *corrigenda* to this part—"*for* 'one decree in favour of the plaint should be drawn up,' *read* 'the suit should be dismissed,'" It is irritating to find that mistakes are made in the names of reported cases; and we very much doubt the wisdom of the abbreviation of many of the head-notes. We disapprove indeed, of the whole of this part of the work as foreign to the purpose of a digest. What is wanted is a ready reference to the reported case; and it is the report itself that is looked to when the case sought for has been found. A compilation or arrangement of head-notes unabridged would be not without value to some, it may be, but should not, in our opinion, find place in a digest.

Turning to the earlier parts of the book, we think it a pity that the author did not state the plan of his work in a short introduction. The paging should have been made clearer. A preliminary study of the book is necessary in order to discover where to find the information it contains. For instance, the table of cases contains a column headed "page," but page of what, or where it is to be found, is not mentioned. The page is really a reference to the head-notes, and the figures will be found at the bottom. This is easily found out no doubt, but works of reference should avoid trouble and difficulty as much as possible, or their value is greatly diminished.

The table is certainly inaccurate. We cannot go through any large number of cases; we must judge of it by simple tests. We look for two well-known Bombay cases, "Nuoroji Beramji v. Rogers" and "Lopes v. Lopes;" and we find them not! Turning to the headings, we find the first case, or rather "Nuoroji Beramji v. Henry Rogers," and guided by this light, we find the case in the table, but in the wrong place. Of course, if we did not know where to look for the case among the head-notes, we might search for it in vain. When Mr. C. J. Yellowplush writes need with a *k*, we smile at his peculiarity of spelling; but if the author of a work of reference plays phonetic tricks, a lawyer consulting his book will scarcely excuse him. In like manner we find "Lopes v. Lopes" under Joas. Let us try another. In re Pestonji Cursetji Shroff an important point was decided as to the liability of account-books to be taken in execution. We cannot find this case in the table of cases. Again, we turn to the headings, knowing, of course, where to look. There we find "In re Prestanji Cursetji," which we accordingly discover in its wrong place in the index; but *Pestonji*

"Is the man we know,
And may we beg you'll call him so?"

It really looks very much as if the table had only been compared with the erroneous head-notes. In this case, too, Mr. Normandy gives the head-note as follows:—"Books of account be taken in execution," but the head-note properly is "Books of account cannot be taken in execution." Whether this matter is referred to in the digest or not, we do not know. It is not under the head of "Account-books," although we find it under that heading in Mr. Branson's work. It may be under some other heading, probably it is; but we want it ready to our hands, or we must ask for it elsewhere.

Confining our attention to the digest, we are still doomed to disappointment. Perhaps the omission we have referred to above is accidental; but the whole of this part of the work seems to us to be open to objection. It is not "a methodical arrangement of scattered particulars," as a digest ought to be, for the particulars are still too widely scattered. For instance, under the head of "Hindu Law" we get no information, but are referred to some thirty other headings. We wish to look up the Hindu law as to interest; but when we turn to "Interest," we have to search through two columns of close print before we find anything about interest according to Hindoo law, and not much there, and even that inaccurately printed. A similar objection applies to many other headings of the digest. On the whole, we greatly prefer the arrangement which Mr. Branson has adopted.

Judged by the tests of simplicity and accuracy, we can afford but scant praise to this book. It carefully and thoroughly revised, we think it would find a place in many lawyers' chambers; but as it is, it seems as though the author had tired of his work before it was quite fit to send forth to the world. It gives, however, evidence of sufficient painstaking and research to induce us to hope that we may at some future time be able to speak in warm praise of the author's wish to add to the legal literature of this country.

*The High Court Reports: Digest of cases reported in the Bengal Law Rep., vols. 1-15 and sup. vol. The Madras High Court Reports, vols. 1-8. The Bombay High Court Reports, vols. 1-12, and the N. W. P. High Court Reports, vols. 1-7. Arranged by Frank Normandy, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law. Madras. Higginbotham and Co., London. W. Maxwell and Sons. 1881.

BOMBAY RACES, 1881.

THE races, which commence to-morrow afternoon, and will be continued for four days, or even five, should there be sufficient funds forthcoming, give every promise of being a decided success. The number of entries for the different events and horses now being exercised on the old Byculla course have been the largest for some years back. Some of the competitors have come from long distances—a Waler from Australia, two from Calcutta, and a third from Madras; but the owner of the first has exercised a wise discretion in not attempting to start him at present, for has only lately arrived in a mail-steamer, and has not yet got rid of his sea legs. One of the two from Calcutta—Caractacus—will also probably be a withdrawal, as he badly hit one of his fore-legs in getting out of the train, while dancing about on finding himself safe on the soil again. The Madras representative,—Epilogue—appears a nice handy and likely looking animal, but a little too small to meet such an animal as Blue Light, the winner of the Governor General's Cup in Calcutta at the last meeting. In Arabs we have all our old friends, with a small contingent from Hyderabad and His Highness the Nawab of Jourah's string. A little consternation was created in the minds of owners when the redoubtable Crusader was one of the last entries for all the maiden races, but this was changed to a feeling of relief when it was found that he was not coming; and a very good job too, as his arrival would have spoilt what will be now several good races. Bangalore also sends a so-called country-bred, Vagrant, who is in reality a country-born, being in every respect a thorough-bred English horse foaled in the country. It would be a wholesome rule to debar such running as country-breds. Mr. Skip, the farmer from Ahmedabad, has also brought his lot, such as they are,—good horses, ruined through simple stupidity,—and it will be a marvel if he is bracketted with a win this year, as last, with his Duchess. The Jodhpore stable has not arrived, and will now be unable to put in an appearance. Of our old friends, that beauty Young Revenge is going well and strong as a young lion, and it will be a very out-and-outer that can beat him. His stable companions, Rataplan and Furreed, also look uncommonly well; but perhaps the weight will tell on this heavy course, as both have to carry penalties, the first a pretty heavy one. Child of the Desert and King Arthur bowl along as well as one could wish, and will take a good deal of beating. The Aga's Reserved and King look as if they have had enough of it; but they have a dangerous customer in Young Tiger. Last, but not least, comes that ten thousand rupee wallah of Mr. Kelly Maitland's, Mooltan, and if the money is properly on, his light weight must tell in his favour and he must win—or the country-bred Vagrant in the hands of that astute trainer, Cozens—the Derby. The Trial Stakes should be a pretty safe thing for Blue Light; but perhaps that flyer with a light weight, Kingsley, may make a fight for it. Young Revenge, if fit and well on the day, should be able to hold his own against all comers for the Western India Turf Club. It is a great pity that indisposition will prevent the burly form of the Secretary putting in an appearance this year, and we have no doubt it will be missed by a great many of the *habitues* of the course who have seen it for so many years. The Honorary Secretary, one of our well-known sporting gentlemen, is doing all in his power to make the meeting successful, and it only remains for the Bombay public to assist him on their part, by coming forward generously with their subscriptions. A number of gentlemen have spontaneously come forward and sent their contributions, and we trust that others who have been overlooked in the matter of the lists being sent to them will not think they have been neglected, but assist to the best of their ability.

THE POLITICALS AND THE GENERALS.

THE following are the "explanations" which the *Pioneer* promised the other day with regard to the differences between the generals and the politicals in respect of shortcomings in connection with the operations of July and August last in Southern Afghanistan:—

The bad generalship which brought about the disaster at Maiwand is too notorious now to be consistently defended, but that an attempt should be made to palliate it by casting blame upon the Political officers associated with Generals Primrose and Burrows is only what might have been expected. In India there is not much difficulty in arriving at a just conclusion on the subject, as the main facts are well known, but in England it is otherwise; and something very like a dead-set has been made against Colonel St. John, the meagre despatches of the two generals being taken as texts on which to grow eloquent concerning the shortcomings of the Political Department in the field. A correspondent has drawn our attention to this; and as his knowledge of events which occurred in Southern Afghanistan in July and August last is well-founded, we publish his criticism in full. He writes as follows:—

General Burrows, in his despatch, complains that he found it impossible to obtain any reliable information regarding Ayub Khan's intended movements; and then justifies his stay at Kushk-i-Nakhud by saying, "In the absence of intelligence beyond such as my cavalry patrols brought in, and from which I knew the enemy's advanced post was at Sanghur, twelve miles in my front, on the Kushk-i-Nakhud Road, I considered it advisable to await events in the position I had taken up at the latter place; on learning, however, that the enemy was making for Maiwand, I determined to move on that place at once." This leads one to suppose that from about 26th to 28th, the time during which Khushk-i-Nakhud was held, General Burrows was not supplied with news except by his own patrols. The fact was that Colonel St. John's spies were daily in Ayub's camp, and brought him fairly accurate reports of all Ayub's movements, which reports were furnished first to General Burrows and afterwards to General Primrose at Kandahar. That the intelligence thus gained was considered of great value at Army Head-Quarters appears from the following telegram from the Commander-in-Chief to general Primrose on July 1st (see *Gazette of India*, October 2nd, 1880, part I, page 497):—"You must keep Chief more fully and early informed of situation, as reports of Ayub's and Burrows' movements are received by Foreign Office long before yours." It was from Colonel St. John on the 22nd July that General Burrows received intimation of an intended cavalry reconnaissance from Sangbur towards Kushk-i-Nakhud by the Luniab. This reconnaissance was made on the 23rd, the Afghan cavalry approaching within three or four miles of the British camp. On the 26th July the spies in the employ of the Political Officer stated that 4,000 cavalry and 4,000 infantry were under orders in Ayub's camp at Hydeabad on the evening of the 24th, nominally for Shorawak, which was palpably a blind. Further it was reported that a large body had left Hyderabad on the 25th. On the morning of the 26th a cavalry patrol of the Sind Horse was sent towards Sangbur, and this officer in charge stated on his return that that post was only held by the usual 300 cavalry and some Ghazis. This report was a most extraordinary one, as the whole of Ayub's army with the guns was at Sanghur on that day. Later on the day spies brought in the important news that Gurmao and Maiwand itself were actually occupied, and then General Burrows resolved to move northwards. Was not this intelligence other than that supplied by patrols? A spy also reached Kushk-i-Nakhud on the 27th, after the brigade had left, and hurried after the force with the information that the whole Afghan army was marching on Maiwand. These statements rather tend to show that the spies employed by Colonel St. John's Political Agency were in all the real news, and that the cavalry patrols failed to keep the enemy in touch, although Sangbur was only twelve miles from Kushk-i-Nakhud.

General Burrows also laid stress in his despatch on the fact "the Wali's army had joined that of the enemy; that the Wali was a refugee in the British camp; and that whatever little political influence there might have been in the country was at an end, and every man's hand was against the British!" The answer to this is that all supplies were furnished to the brigade up to July 27th without any soldier being employed, that only one-fourth of the Wali's army joined Ayub, his tribal cavalry numbering 2,000 remaining faithful, with the exception of about 100, to Kushk-i-Nakhud, and then dispersed to their homes, retaining only 500 who kept the road from Kushk-i-Nakhud to Kandahar up to July 27th, and kept it so well that only one post-bag was lost. That they were loyal up to the defeat was proved by their attacking and dispersing a large body of Atchukzais who tried to block the road. Ayub had, of course, sent agents into all the villages on the Herat Road, but the villagers, even as far as Kokeran, remained passive until the rout of the brigade, when political influence was really maintained much longer than could have been reasonably expected. This justification should have due weight with those who are inclined to weigh Colonel St. John in the balance and find him wanting; especially as his position precludes him from offering any public explanation. In regard to the siege of Kandahar, too, it should not be forgotten that General Primrose formally assumed political charge on the 3rd August, and forbade Colonel St. John corresponding direct with the Government of India. This was well-known among the garrison, and, of course, lessened the effect of the political negotiations which Ayub opened up when the Afghans learned of General Roberts' arrival at Kelat-i-Ghilzai. If all these facts were known in England, we are sure the attempt to blast Colonel St. John's reputation would recoil on its authors.

AMATEUR ENTERTAINMENT AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 14.

AHMEDABAD, as a rule, is a dull station, and were it not that our energetic District and Session Judge has his Monday and Wednesday badminton-parties, and that the officers of the 26th come to the rescue with theirs on Saturdays, we should be in danger of dying of stagnation. However, even this sleepy hollow has now and again its scintillations; so you may guess the announcement that the Artillery were going to give us an amateur entertainment was as welcome as the flowers of May; and if anything could encourage our amateurs to persevere and prosper, it would be the large number of the European residents in both city and camp who assembled on Saturday evening to witness their performance. The affair went off very well indeed, and we are under an obligation to Major and Mrs. Lewes, to whose exertions the success which attended it is mainly due.

The following was the programme:—

PART I.

Glee.....All among the Barley.....	Mrs. Cruickshank. Mrs. Unwin. Mrs. Lewes. Rev. A. G. Lewis. Colr.Sergt. Chapman. Bombr. McDonald.
Song...The Skipper and his Boy.	Dr. Durrant.
Song...Good-bye, Sweetheart, Good-bye	Colonel Phelps.
Song...Who's that tapping at the Garden Gate?	Mrs. Cruickshank.
Song...The March of the Cameron Men	Bombr. McDonald.
Dance...Bristol Hornpipe	Gunner Boylan.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

Song...The Maid of Athens	Rev. A. G. Lewis.
Song...H'm, H'm	Bombr. McDermott.
Reading	Major Lewes, R. A.
Song...Caller Herrin'	Mrs. Lewes.
Song...Fading Away	Gunner Hudson.
Song...Banjo Accompt.	Mr. Banister, R. A.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The glee was a decided success, and sung in good taste and harmony, the ladies' voices sounding clearly and sweetly all through it.

"The Skipper and his Boy" and "Good-bye, Sweetheart, Good-bye," were both well sung, and received encores. "Who's that tapping at the Garden Gate?" was a great success, and suited the singer's voice admirably, the manner in which she entered into the spirit of the words, showing considerable histionic talent. Her song fairly brought the house down, and nothing short of a repetition would satisfy the audience. The "Bristol Hornpipe" was clever, and certainly could not have been better executed on the deck of Her Majesty's Pinafore; and the jig, danced in reply to an enthusiastic encore, was equally well performed. "Maid of Athens" was sung in our Padre's usual telling style, the only disappointment being that the singer did not respond to the very warm encores which his song received. That daft-like song "H'm H'm" was executed in a manner which showed that the performer had a decided spice of fun in his composition, and the encore demanded was good-naturedly complied with. The reading—an extract from the "Hurley Burley; or, Life in a quiet Corner"—was much appreciated by the audience. Mr. Sawyer's poetical bursts in the obituary column of the *Morning Argus*, and their *telling* results, elicited screams of laughter from all parts of the room. "The March of the Cameron Men" was honestly rendered, the singer having a very beautiful voice, and proving that it is a gathering song, we thought that a little more martial spirit infused into the singing would not have come amiss. The song of the evening, or at any rate the one which contended for the palm with "Who's that tapping at the Garden Gate" was "Caller Herrin'." It was sung with the greatest taste and sweetness, and the refrain—

"Ye may ca' it vulgar farin';
"Wives and mothers maist despairin.'
"Ca' it lives of men,"

was particularly pathetically and well rendered. The rounds of applause with which it was greeted showed that the song was not only greatly appreciated, but that the singer was a favourite with the audience. For response to the encores she gave us that sweet, but now almost forgotten ballad, "Oh dear, what can the matter be?" which was as great a success as its predecessor. It seems to me a pity that these old ballads are so seldom sung in public now, especially in India, where they appeal to the hearts of us, poor exiles, "strangers in a strange land," awakening echoes from the past, and striking chords long silent, taking us with a bound back over time and space to the dear old days in the dear old country. "Fading Away" was well sung and appreciated by the audience; and the song with banjo accompaniment, with which the entertainment wound up, caused much amusement, and received a hearty encore, in reply to which "Hush! you'll wake the Baby" was sung, the audience joining in the chorus with much gusto. Altogether, we have to offer a debt of gratitude to the amateurs who took so much trouble to cater for our amusement, and we hope they will give us many more opportunities of spending a pleasant evening in their company.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—By far the most efficacious restorative. Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes: "If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reputinal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, B. V. R. Corps, Apollo Bunder, this evening.
Theatrical Entertainment, Morley Hall, Colaba, 8-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Leah," 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Galatea (s), from Glasgow; Mary Tatham (s), Cardiff; Puttialla (s), Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Arrow (s) and Neera (s), to Cutch; Sahara (s), E. Point; Corinth (s), Antwerp; Burmah (s), Kurrachee.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder, this evening:—

March	Oestricher Lager...Tischler.
Overture	La Fille du Regiment...Donizetti.
Selection	Les Cloches de Corneville...Planquette.
Valse	Amoretten Tanze...Gung'l.
Quadrille	The Royal Boudour...Ch. Coote.
Galop	Politechnicher...Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Galatea entered the dock yesterday.

THE MYJEE FAIR.—The fair-ground at Myjee we hear, is crowded already, and the exhibition commences on the 21st instant.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 12th instant, was 51 feet and 5 tenths. In the corresponding week of last year it was 52 feet and 7 tenths.

THE guests invited by Mr. Sadanand Trimbukjee for "the Thread-ceremony Procession" at his residence, Breach Candy-road, are reminded that the procession will start punctually at 5 o'clock this evening. [Advt.]

ENQUIRY AGAINST A MEMBER OF THE BAR.—Further enquiry in the matter of the explanations required by the Chief Justice of Mr. A. B. Capadia, a member of the Bombay Bar, which was fixed for yesterday, has been adjourned until Tuesday next.

LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered in connection with the Bombay Church Institute in their tent on the Esplanade on Monday next, the 22nd instant, at half-past 8 p. m., by the Rev. A. G. Lewis, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, and late of Bombay. Members are invited to bring their friends.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Dadur, on view of the body of Nunoo Sultan, a butcher's servant, who died from the effects of injuries received by his falling off a meat-van while asleep, and the wheel of the van passing over his head. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

THE LATE NABOB OF LUCKNOW.—The remains of the late Nabob of Lucknow, whose death in Bombay we noticed yesterday, were removed from the Imambara, to be placed on board a vessel that is to carry them to Mecca. The body was followed by a large procession of Mahomedans to Mody Bay, where the ship lay at anchor.

MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT.—The finance committee of the Municipality, which has been requested by the Corporation to enquire into the subject of assessment of house property in Bombay generally, held its third meeting yesterday afternoon. The committee's proceedings were on this, as on the previous occasions, conducted with closed doors.

THEFT FROM THE BYCULLA CLUB.—Mr. G. Daly, of the Central India Horse, residing at the Byculla Club, reported to the police that his gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 320, was stolen from his dressing-table on Sunday morning last. Some of the servants of gentlemen residing at the club are suspected of the theft, and are in custody.

ASSAULT ON A SHIP CAPTAIN.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Ben Kenudson, a seaman belonging to the British ship Emma and Sarah, was charged before Mr. Cooper with assaulting Captain Lewis, of that vessel, by spitting at him, on Monday, while at the court premises. He was convicted, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.—On and after March 1 the down mixed Bombay to Surat will be discontinued and a through passenger train will be run Bombay to Ahmedabad, leaving Colaba at 6-45 a. m., Bulsar 1-52 p. m., Surat 4-30, Broach 6-30, Baroda 9-2, and arrive at Ahmedabad at 12-20 midnight. A corresponding up passenger will leave Ahmedabad at 12 noon, Baroda 3-23, Broach 5-37, Surat 8-5, Bulsar 10-20, and arrive at Colaba at 5-20 a. m. The down mixed will leave Surat at 6-30 a. m., and arr

caught sight of a length of canvas streaming out of the top, and all of us seeing it, we raised a shout, and a few minutes after we saw the men. They were all dressed in yellow oilskins, and the mast being of that colour was the reason why we did not see them sooner. They looked a whole mob of people, and one of us roared out, 'All hands are there, men!' and I answered, 'Aye, the whole ship's company, and we'll have them all!' for though, as we afterwards knew, there were only eleven of them, yet, as I have said, they looked a great number huddled together in that top, and I made sure the whole ship's company were there. By this time we were pretty close to the ship, and a fearful wreck she looked, with her mainmast and mizen-mast gone, and her bulwarks washed away, and great lumps of timber and planking ripping out of her and going overboard with every pour of the seas. We let go our anchor fifteen fathoms to wind-ward of her, and as we did so we saw the poor fellows unlashing themselves and dropping one by one over the top into the lee rigging. As we veered out cable and drove down under her stern, I shouted to the men on the wreck to bend a piece of wood on to a line and throw it overboard for us to lay hold of. They did this, but they had to get aft first, and I feared for the poor half-perished creatures again and again as I saw them scrambling along the lee rail stopping and holding on as the mountain seas swept over the hull, and then creeping a bit further aft in the pause. There was a horrible mundle of spars and torn canvas and rigging under her lee, but we could not guess what a fearful sight was there until our hawser having been made fast to the wreck, we had hauled the lifeboat close under her quarter. There looked to be a whole score of dead bodies knocking about among the spars. It stunned me for a moment, for I had thought all hands were in the foretop, and never dreamt of so many lives having been lost. Seventeen were drowned, and there they were, most of them, and the body of the captain lashed to the head of the mizenmast, so as to look as if he were leaning over it, his head stiff upright and his eyes watching us, and the stir of the seas made him appear to be struggling to get to us. I thought he was alive, and cried to the men to hand him in, but some one said he was killed when the mizenmast fell, and had been dead four or five hours.

"Well, sir, the rest of this lamentable story has been told by the mate of the vessel, and I don't know that I could add anything to it. We saved the eleven men, and I have since heard that all of them are doing well. If I may speak, as coxswain of the lifeboat, I would like to say that all hands concerned in this rescue, them in the tug as well as the the crew of the boat, did what might be expected of English sailors—for such they are, whether you call some of them boatmen or not.—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 18.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—Our appeal on behalf of the crews of the Ramsgate lifeboat and steam-tug Vulcan has been most generously responde to, and we have received subscriptions from all parts of the United Kingdom. We have acknowledged the amounts by letter or otherwise as far as possible, but as some persons who have forwarded donations to the fund have done so under initials only, or have omitted to send their addresses, we have been unable to communicate with them. Our local papers have, however, published lists of all subscriptions amounting to 5s. and upwards. But one duty, therefore, remains to us—that of making a fair and equitable division of the fund, which we trust will be satisfactorily done. As the services rendered at the wreck of the Indian Chief were of an unusually arduous and painful character, a medal commemorative of the event will be presented to each of the men of the lifeboat as a mark of appreciation of the undaunted bravery displayed by them on the occasion and tug.

A. FRENCH } Hon.
WM. TEMPLAR } Secs.

35, York-street, Jan. 18.

NOTICES.

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CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES

FOR RACES.

THE new Pocket CHRONOGRAPH WATCH, INVENTED and MANUFACTURED by Messrs. F. L. & Co., is not only the BEST, but also the CHEAPEST ever offered for sale.

The Watch had a marked success at the Bombay Races in January last, and also at the Secunderabad, Mhow, Meerut, and Calcutta Races, and Gentlemen connected with Racing will be glad to learn that a fine supply is again to hand.

IN GERMAN SILVER CASE	...	...	...Rs. 80
,, FINE	,,	...	... ,, 85
,, 18-CARAT GOLD	,,	...	... ,, 150

Description :—The Watch is middle-size, keyless, patent lever, crystal glass front and back, going 32 hours.

There are two dials, one in front with the hour, minute, and short second hands, the other is on the back of the watch divided in seconds and fractions of a second. Over it runs the long second or chronograph hand. This dial is cut out from the centre up to near the seconds, having the whole chronograph mechanism visible to the eye.

On pressing on the winding nut the second hand will start from the fig. 12, on pressing again the hand will stop immediately, on pressing a third time the hand will fly back to the starting point. In a case of false start this peculiarity of the watch is invaluable.

We guarantee the watch to regulate within a few seconds in 24 hours, the difference in time for 5 minutes being therefore only from 0·02 to 0·05 of a second, a result impossible to arrive at with chronographs going only rom 15 minutes to 2 hours.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
(Next door to the National Bank).
ALSO AT CALCUTTA AND SIMLA,
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FOR PRESENTATION.

WE have now on view a very large selection of ARTICLES in BRITISH OAK with Electro-Plated mounts, most suitable as

WEDDING PRESENTS,
OR
BIRTH-DAY GIFTS.

BARRELS ON STAND, One or three for Claret Cup, Brandy, Whisky and Gin, Rs. 58 and 145.
SALAD BOWLS WITH SERVERS, Rs. 102.
PUNCH BOWLS, Rs. 80 and 100.
CRUET-STANDS AND BREAKFAST CRUETS, Rs. 72, 66, 46, 32, 26 and 22.
BUTTER DISHES AND SARDINE BOXES, Rs. 37 and 35.
BISCUIT BOXES AND ICE PAILS Rs. 50, 45, 38, and 26.
LOVING CUPS AND TANKARDS, With 3 Handles, Rs. 63. Rs. 38, 32, 24, 22 and 19.
PICKLE-FRAMES, Rs. 45 and 47.
ICE PITCHERS, Rs. 58 and 80.
SALT CELLARS, in case of 4 and 6, Rs. 31, 33, 44.
Silver mounts, Rs. 90 and 135, cash.
TOAST RACKS, Rs. 22.
TEA TRAYS AND SALVERS, Rs. 84, 45, 40, 36, 24.
KNIFE TRAYS, Rs. 45.
WINE COOLERS Rs. 55.
TEA CADDIES, Rs. 63.
ICE TONGS, Rs. 8-8.

January 12, 1881.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to inform their numerous Constituents that they are in receipt of further supplies of

THE GENUINE GRAND SQUARE
"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.

Of which ROSE and Co., Bombay, are the sole importers, has now been for nearly twenty years before the Indian Public, and its reputation is fully established as the best Pianoforte for India. Cash Price, Rs. 850. Packing Case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.

[The above is guaranteed by S. ROSE and Co.]

N. B.—Intending purchasers of reputed "Sympathetics," New or Second-hand, can be furnished with the date of importation and the period of use of each genuine Sympathetic, if the manufacturers' number of the Piano is given.

"MOFUSSIL" SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

This instrument has been constructed by S. ROSE and Co. to supply the want of a Good, Cheap, and Serviceable Pianoforte containing strength, lightness, and portability.
Solid Mahogany case, over-strung scale, tension bar—7 Octaves.
Price, Rs. 650 Cash; Packing Case, Zinc-lined, Rs. 25 extra.

"LA PIANETTA FAVORIAT."

The cheapest Cottage Piano constructed for India, Compass 7 Octaves, solid wood, no veneer, Trichord Treble Talet Pin Plate. Price nett Cash, Rs. 375.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES from Rs. 250.

Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants to S. ROSE and Co.

THE ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM.

S. ROSE and Co. have received such numerous applications from all parts of India regarding the purchase of Pianos WITH PAYMENT TO BE MADE BY INSTALMENTS, that they have determined to give a trial to a ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM with a view to meet what is evidently a public requirement in connection with their branch of business.

THE "SYMPATHETIC" GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.			PRICE OF THE "MOFUSSIL" SOLID PIANO.		
Under the one-year purchase system	Rs. 900	0	Under the one-year purchase system	Rs. 700	0
Cases of tin and wood	,, 25	0	Cases of tin and wood	,, 25	0
	—925	0		Total Rs. 725	
Payment on giving the order	,, 250	0			
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	,, 125	0	Payment on giving the order	Rs. 200	
Ditto ditto 4 ditto	,, 125	0	Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	,, 100	
Ditto ditto 6 ditto	,, 125	0	Ditto ditto 4 ditto	,, 100	
Ditto ditto 8 ditto	,, 100	0	Ditto ditto 6 ditto	,, 100	
Ditto ditto 10 ditto	,, 100	0	Ditto ditto 8 ditto	,, 100	
Ditto ditto 12 ditto	,, 100	0	Ditto ditto 10 ditto	,, 75	
	—925	0	Ditto ditto 12 ditto	,, 75	
				Total Rs. 725	

HAROLD and Co., Calcutta, and S. ROSE and Co., Bombay, have forwarded the "Sympathetic" and Mofussil Pianofortes to all parts of India, including Burmah, Ceylon, and also the Hill Stations of the various Presidencies, and they have always given satisfaction. Distant residents, if unknown to the firm, will much oblige by giving a reference in order to prevent mistakes.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SOLE BOMBAY AGENTS FOR THE "SYMPATHETIC" AND MOFUSSIL PIANOS.

BADHAM, PILE & COMPANY,

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LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.

FROM THE BEST FRENCH MAKERS ONLY KEPT IN STOCK.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
French Kid low cut Shoes ... ...per pair	7 0	7 8
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